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Freeform Search

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: hibiscus sabdariffa

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 20

Generate: ○ Hit List ◉ Hit Count ○ Side by Side ○ Image

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Search History

DATE: Thursday, January 30, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L1	hibiscus sabdariffa	37	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:45:31 ON 30 JAN 2003)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 18:45:49 ON 30 JAN 2003
L1           608 S HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA
L2        199994 S TABLET? OR CAPSULE?
L3            11 S L1 AND L2
L4            10 DUP REM L3 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 18:47:49 ON 30 JAN 2003

     FILE 'MARPAT' ENTERED AT 18:49:30 ON 30 JAN 2003
               SET NOTICE DISPLAY 1
               SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY

=>
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L1: Entry 25 of 37 File: JPAB Jun 6, 2000

PUB-NO: JP02000154134A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2000154134 A
TITLE: COSMETIC

PUBN-DATE: June 6, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
SUETSUGU, KAZUHIRO	
SUNAKAWA, YASUKI	
TOYAMA, HIROSHI	
SANNOMIYA, MARIKO	

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
NARIS COSMETICS CO LTD	

APPL-NO: JP10366005
APPL-DATE: November 17, 1998

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 7/48; A61 K 7/00; A61 P 17/16; A61 P 43/00; A61 K 31/365; C07 D 307/33

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prepare a cosmetic capable of improving aging of the skin, free from ill influence on the skin, capable of being used in safety, and useful as various kinds of base cosmetics such as a cream, various kinds of makeup cosmetics such as a foundation, or the like by adding a specific butanolide compound.

SOLUTION: 3-Hydroxy-3,4-dicarboxy-1,4-butanolide of the formula (R is H, a 1-8C alkyl or cholesterol) and/or its derivative is added at a ratio preferably of 0.01-10 wt.%, more preferably of 0.1-5.0 wt.% based on the composition. The above-mentioned 3-hydroxy-3,4-dicarboxy-1,4-butanolide can be obtained, for example, by extracting calyxes of Hibiscus sabdariffa L. commonly with a solvent such as water selected from various kinds of solvents and purifying the extract. A derivative of the compound can be obtained by esterifying through a common method. The cosmetic is useful as various kinds of hair cosmetics such as a hair washing agent, a hair tonic or a shampoo, or the like.

L1: Entry 32 of 37 File: DWPI Nov 18, 1997

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-046908
DERWENT-WEEK: 199805

TITLE: Ageing preventing cosmetic material - contains plant body of Hibiscus sabdariffa L. or organic solvent or water extracts of plant

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
NARISU KESHOHIN KK	NARIN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996JP-0110822 (May 1, 1996)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 09295928 A	November 18, 1997		005	A61K007/48

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 09295928A	May 1, 1996	1996JP-0110822	

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 7/00; A61 K 7/48; A61 K 35/78

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 09295928A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Ageing preventing cosmetic material contains at least 1 plant body of Hibiscus sabdariffa L. and organic solvent and water extracts of the plant.

The plant is optionally used as dry powder. Extracting solvents include hexane, ether, ethyl acetate, butanol, acetone, propanol, ethanol, methanol, propylene glycol and/or 1,3-butylene glycol. The plant is extracted with aqueous alcohol at 4-100 deg. C and the extract is optionally purified with activated charcoal or active clay. The blend ratio of the extract is 0.001-100 wt.%. The material is a lotion, cream, emulsion, pack agent or ointment.

USE - The material is used for improving flexibility and wrinkles of the skin.

ADVANTAGE - The material is safe and permits retention of wet, flexible and fresh skin over a long period.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: AGE PREVENT COSMETIC MATERIAL CONTAIN PLANT BODY HIBISCUS ORGANIC SOLVENT WATER EXTRACT PLANT

DERWENT-CLASS: A96 B04 D21

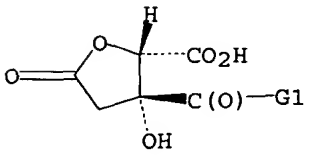
CPI-CODES: A12-V04C; B04-A10; B14-N17; D08-B09A;

ANSWER 1 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 133:213165 MARPAT
TI Hibiscus acid derivatives as glycosidase inhibitors
IN Kasai, Takanori; Kawabata, Jun; Hanswasji, Chanider
PA Kikkoman Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K031-365
ICS A61P003-10; A61P043-00; A61K035-78; C07D307-33
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000239164	A2	20000905	JP 1999-41569	19990219

PRAI JP 1999-41569 19990219
AB Claimed are glycosidase-inhibiting hibiscus acid derivs. and exts. of Hibiscus sabdarifa and Hibiscus rosa-sinensis. Also claimed is the use of the glycosidase inhibitors for the treatment of diabetes.
ST hibiscus acid deriv glycosidase inhibitor antidiabetic; antidiabetic Hibiscus ext glycosidase inhibitor
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; oral pharmaceuticals and health food contg. hibiscus acid derivs. as glycosidase inhibitors)
IT Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Roselle (Hibiscus sabdariffa)
(exts.; oral pharmaceuticals and health food contg. hibiscus acid derivs. as glycosidase inhibitors)
IT Antidiabetic agents
Health food
(oral pharmaceuticals and health food contg. hibiscus acid derivs. as glycosidase inhibitors)
IT Drug delivery systems
(powders, oral; oral pharmaceuticals and health food contg. hibiscus acid derivs. as glycosidase inhibitors)
IT 469-72-7 286465-64-3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(oral pharmaceuticals and health food contg. hibiscus acid derivs. as glycosidase inhibitors)
IT 9000-90-2, .alpha.-Amylase 9001-42-7, .alpha.-Glucosidase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(oral pharmaceuticals and health food contg. hibiscus acid derivs. as glycosidase inhibitors)

MSTR 1



G1 = OH / alkoxy (SO) / (EX OMe / OEt)
MPL: claim 1

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L1: Entry 26 of 37 File: JPAB Apr 4, 2000

PUB-NO: JP02000095663A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2000095663 A
TITLE: AGENT FOR EXTERNAL USE CONTAINING PLANT EXTRACT

PUBN-DATE: April 4, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
KONDO, CHIHARU
SENOO, MASAMI
TAKAYAMA, AKIYOSHI
NIIMURA, TAKAKO
HAYASHI, AKINOBU
KONDO, TAKESHI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
KOSE CORP

APPL-NO: JP10269482
APPL-DATE: September 24, 1998

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 7/48; A61 K 7/00; A61 K 7/06; A61 K 35/78; A61 K 7/035; A61 K 7/42

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a skin whitening agent, active oxygen scavenging agent and antimicrobial agent, each useful as an active ingredient of an agent for external use such as a cosmetic or quasi-drug.

SOLUTION: This skin whitening agent, active oxygen scavenging agent or antimicrobial agent contains, as active ingredient, one or more kinds of extract selected from those afforded by the following plants: Artocarpus lakoocha Roxb., Streblus asper Lour., Blumea balsamifera DC., Pluchea indica(L.) Less., Coccinia indica Wight and Arnott., Coccinia grandis Voight, Gloriosa superba L., Heliotropium indicum R. Br., Hibiscus sabdariffa L., Mammea siamensis Kosterm., Michelia champaca L., Murraya paniculata Jack, Mitragyna speciosa(Korth.) Havil., Morinda citrifolia L., Randia siamensis Craib., Solanum trilosatum L., Diospyros mollis Griff., Elephantopus scber L., Mesua ferrea L., Micromelum minutum Seem., Orthosiphon stamineus, and Solanum violaceum Ortega. The other objective agent for external use contains the above skin whitening agent, active oxygen scavenging agent and/or antimicrobial agent.

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L1: Entry 31 of 37 File: DWPI Apr 4, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-353406
DERWENT-WEEK: 200031

TITLE: Skin whitening agent, useful in cosmetics and quasi-drugs, comprises specific plant extracts

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
KOSE KK	KOSEN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998JP-0269482 (September 24, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2000095663 A	April 4, 2000		028	A61K007/48

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP2000095663A	September 24, 1998	1998JP-0269482	

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 7/00; A61 K 7/035; A61 K 7/06; A61 K 7/42; A61 K 7/48; A61 K 35/78

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP2000095663A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A skin whitening agent comprises at least an extract ofArtocarpus lakoocha Roxb, Streblus asper Lour, Blumea balsamifera DC, Pluchea indica(L.) Less, Coccinia indica Wight and Arnott, Coccinia grandis Voight, Gloriosa superba L., Heliotropium indicum R.Br. or Hibiscus sabdariffa L..

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A skin whitening agent (I) comprises extracts of Artocarpus lakoocha Roxb, Streblus asper Lour, Blumea balsamifera DC, Pluchea indica(L.) Less, Coccinia indica Wight and Arnott, Coccinia grandis Voight, Gloriosa superba L., Heliotropium indicum R.Br. or Hibiscus sabdariffa L., Mammea siamensis Kosterm, Mischelia champaca L., Murruya puniculata Jack, Mitragyna speciosa (Korth.) Havil, Murinda citrifolia L., Randia Siamensis Craib. or Solanum trilosatum L.. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an antioxidant (II) containing (I) together with Diospyrus mollis Griff, Elephantopus scber L.,Mesua ferrea L.,Micromelum minutum Seem.,Orthosipheon stamineus and/or Solanum violacum Ortega; and

(2) an antimicrobial agent (III) containing (II) and/or Orthosiphon stamineus.

ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial; dermatological.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Melanin inhibitor; tyrosinase inhibitor.

Suppression of melanin formation was tested as follows: B16 melanoma cells obtained from mice were placed in a medium containing two sheets of 3 petridishes. The medium was seeded and incubated at 37 deg. C. A test substance containing the extract of whitening agent was added to the medium the next day, in a concentration of 1,10 and 100 micro g/ml. A sample without the extract was set as control . The medium was incubated for 5 days. The cells were removed from the medium and the first 3 petridishes were investigated. The results showed that the skin whitening agent had an excellent suppression of melanin formation.

USE - For cosmetics used to prevent aging and to improve complexion. Also used as antimicrobial agent.

ADVANTAGE - The external preparation is safe to the skin. The antioxidant present in the preparation prevents peroxylipid formation.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: SKIN WHITE AGENT USEFUL COSMETIC QUASI DRUG COMPRISE SPECIFIC PLANT EXTRACT

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 D21

CPI-CODES: B04-A10; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-A04; B14-D07C; B14-N17; B14-R01; B14-S08; D08-B09A; D09-A01;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
Fragmentation Code
M431 M782 M905 P943 Q254
Specfic Compounds
A00GTK A00GTM

Chemical Indexing M1 *02*
Fragmentation Code
H4 H401 H402 H481 H482 H5 H589 H8 J0 J011
J2 J271 M225 M231 M262 M280 M281 M312 M321 M323
M332 M342 M383 M391 M393 M416 M423 M431 M510 M520
M530 M540 M620 M782 M904 M905 M910 P943 Q254
Specfic Compounds
01862K 01862M A01UMK A01UMM
Registry Numbers
1862U

Chemical Indexing M2 *03*
Fragmentation Code
H4 H402 H482 J0 J011 J2 J271 M225 M231 M262
M281 M313 M321 M332 M343 M383 M391 M416 M431 M620
M782 M904 M905 P943 Q254
Specfic Compounds
03650K 03650M

Chemical Indexing M2 *04*
Fragmentation Code
H4 H402 H482 H8 J0 J011 J2 J271 M225 M231
M262 M281 M313 M321 M332 M343 M383 M391 M416 M431
M620 M782 M904 M905 P943 Q254
Specfic Compounds
03191K 03191M 04271K 04271M

Chemical Indexing M2 *05*
Fragmentation Code
J0 J011 J1 J171 M225 M231 M262 M281 M320 M416
M431 M620 M782 M904 M905 M910 P943 Q254
Specfic Compounds

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End of Result Set

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L1: Entry 37 of 37 File: DWPI Dec 19, 1980

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1981-10232D
DERWENT-WEEK: 198107

TITLE: Drink produced from Hibiscus sabdariffa leaves - by soaking, grinding and sieving

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
AWAD-ABDOU M	AWADI

PRIORITY-DATA: 1979FR-0003517 (February 12, 1979)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
FR 2454277 A	December 19, 1980		000	

INT-CL (IPC): A23L 2/38

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: FR 2454277A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Drink is produced from whole leaves of Hibiscus sabdariffa by first soaking in 2 vols. of H2O for 15-20 hrs. The leaves are then finely ground at 11,000 rpm for 5-10 mins.

The prod. is then sieved to extract the liq. The prod. has density 1.088 and comprises: (%l) total mineral content 0.30; vegetable extract 0.15; sugar 0.15; N-contg. material 0.7- citric acid 0.4; lipids 0.3; Na2CO3 0.2; ascorbic acid 0.12. It may be sterilised by boiling or pasteurisation. The ground material may be used in ice cream and sweets.

TITLE-TERMS: DRINK PRODUCE HIBISCUS LEAF SOAK GRIND SIEVE

DERWENT-CLASS: D13

CPI-CODES: D03-H01G;

L1: Entry 33 of 37 File: DWPI Aug 13, 1997

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-356490
DERWENT-WEEK: 200138

TITLE: Process for producing Hibiscus sabdariffa jam and fruit juice beverage

INVENTOR: FU, X

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
FU X	FUXXI

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996CN-0120259 (October 30, 1996)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
CN 1156552 A	August 13, 1997		000	A23L001/064

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
CN 1156552A	October 30, 1996	1996CN-0120259	

INT-CL (IPC): A23 L 1/064; A23 L 2/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: CN 1156552A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A Luoshen sunflower jam is made up of Luoshen sunflower that contains fruit acid, pectin and vitamin C through addition of glucose solution and mineral water and ordinary-temp immersion. The fruit juice beverage is produced by adding mineral water to said jam.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: PROCESS PRODUCE HIBISCUS JAM FRUIT JUICE BEVERAGE

DERWENT-CLASS: D13

CPI-CODES: D03-H01G;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C2001-110720

L1: Entry 36 of 37 File: DWPI Mar 24, 1981

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1981-33558D
DERWENT-WEEK: 198119

TITLE: Tea-bag of red blossom from Hibiscus species - has beneficial effects on diabetes, high blood pressure, heart and kidney disease, chest complaints and redn. of blood cholesterol

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
HONAN SHOKUHIN KOGY	HONAN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1979JP-0105439 (August 17, 1979)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 56029522 A	March 24, 1981		000	
JP 87012767 B	March 20, 1987		000	

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 56029522A	August 17, 1979	1979JP-0105439	

INT-CL (IPC): A23L 2/38; A61K 35/78

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 56029522A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A tea-bag (I) contg. dried red blossom (II) of Hibiscus Sabdariffa, which is mixed with 1-3wt.% of stevia-extract powder (III), is new. (I) is produced by spraying an aq. or alcoholic soln. of (III) on the surface of (II), evaporating water or alcohol and packing the dried (II) in a bag.

(II) contain no caffein and has the specific medical values such as efficacies w.r.t. diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, kidney disease, and chest complaint, or redn. of cholesterol in blood. (II)-tea colours brilliant red and give a special taste.

TITLE-TERMS: TEA BAG RED BLOSSOM HIBISCUS SPECIES BENEFICIAL EFFECT DIABETES HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE HEART KIDNEY DISEASE CHEST COMPLAINTS REDUCE BLOOD CHOLESTEROL

DERWENT-CLASS: B04

CPI-CODES: B04-A07F; B12-F01; B12-F05; B12-G03; B12-H03; B12-H05;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
Fragmentation Code
V400 V404 V406 M431 P521 P522 P526 P722 P723 P814

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L1: Entry 10 of 37 File: USPT Aug 7, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6271001 B1
TITLE: Cultured plant cell gums for food, pharmaceutical, cosmetic and industrial applications

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (40):
TABLE 1A Exemplary Plant Sources for Cultured Plant Cell Gums CLASS: MAGNOLIOPSIDA (DICOTS) SUBCLASS 1: MAGNOLIDIAE ORDER 1: MAGNOLIALES Family: Annonaceae Annona muricata (custard apple) Family: Magnoliaceae Magnolia grandiflora ORDER 2: LAURALES Family: Lauraceae (Cassythaceae) Persea americana (avocado) Cassytha melantha, Aust native Cassytha pubescens, Aust native Cassytha glabella, Aust native ORDER 3: PIPERALES Family: Piperaceae Pepperomia obtusifolia ORDER 4: ARISTOLOCHIALES Family: Aristolochiaceae Tropical climbers ORDER 5: ILLICIALES Family: Schisandraceae Schisandra spp., climbers Kadsura spp. ORDER 6: NYMPHAEALES Family: Nymphaeceae Nymphaea spp., water lilies Brasenia schreberi, water plant Family: Nelumbonaceae Nelumbo spp., lotus ORDER 7: RANUNCULALES Family: Ranunculaceae Ranuncula bulbs Family: Lardizabilaceae Akebia quinata, climber Family: Berberidaceae Berberis spp., shrub Mahonia spp., huckleberry ORDER 8: PAPAVERALES Family: Papaveraceae Papaver somniferum, poppy Family: Fumariaceae Fumaria spp., weed herb SUBCLASS 2: HAMAMELIDAE ORDER 2: HAMAMELIDALES Family: Hamamelidaceae Liquidambar Hamamelis spp., witch hazel Family: Plananaceae Planatus spp., plane tree ORDER 6: URTICALES Family: Cannabaceae Cannabis sativa, hemp Family: Urticaceae Boehmeria nivea, ramie ORDER 8: JUGLANDALES Family: Juglandaceae Juglans spp., walnut Carya spp., pecan ORDER 9: MYRICALES Family: Myricaceae Comtonia peregrina, ornamental ORDER 10: FAGALES Family: Betulaceae Beta vulgaris, sugar beet Beta vulgaris, beetroot Betula verrucosa, birch Family: Nothofagaceae Nothofagus moorei, Aust. beech Family: Fagaceae Fagus sylvatica, Europ. beech ORDER 11: CASUARINALES Family: Casuarinaceae Casuarina spp. SUBCLASS 3: CARYOPHYLLIDAE ORDER 1: CARYOPHYLLALES Family: Aizoaceae Mesembryanthemum chilense(original) 4 presumed (ID undertaken) varieties Aptenia cordii Carpobrotus acinaciformis Carpobrotus edulis Delosperma lehmanni Hereroa dyeri Rushia rubricaulis Family: Chenopodiaceae Spinacia oleracea, spinach Family: Basellaceae Basella alba, San Choy Family: Cactaceae Echinocactus grusonii Neoporteria cormasensis Opuntia dillenii, prickly pear Family: Amaranthacea Amaranthus spp Family: Caryophyllaceae Dianthus caryophyllus ORDER 2: POLYGONALES Family: Polygonaceae Polygonum spp, weed Persicaria spp, weed ORDER 3: PLUMBAGINALES Family: Plumbaginaceae Plumbago spp., shrub Limonium spp., cut flower SUBCLASS 4: DELLENIIDAE ORDER 1: DILLENIALES Family: Paeoniaceae Paeony spp., cut flower ORDER 2: THEALES Family: Theaceae Camellia japonica Family: Actinidiaceae Actinidia chinensis, kiwi fruit Family: Clusiaceae Hypericum perforatum, St. John's Wort Hypercium androsaemum, tutsan ORDER 3: MALVALES Family: Tiliaceae Corchorus spp., jute Tilia spp., ornamental Family: Malvaceae Gossypium arboreum, cotton Gossypium hirsutum, cotton Hibiscus cannabinus, mesta Hibiscus sabdariffa, rozella Hibiscus esculentus, okra Sida rhambifolia, Paddys' lucern Alathaea spp., marshmallow, bioemuls Abelmoschus glutinotextilis Family: Sterculiaceae Sterculia urens, Karaya gum ORDER 4: LECYTHIDALES Family: Barringtoniaceae Barringtonia spp., Aust. native Family: Lecythidaceae Berthollethia spp., Brasil nut ORDER 5: NEPENTHALES Family: Sarraceniaceae Sarracenia spp., Pitcher plant Family: Droseraceae Drosers spp., native carnivorous ORDER 6: VIOLALES Family: Passifloraceae Passiflora edulis, passion fruit Family: Cucurbitaceae Sechium edule, choko Cucumis sativus, cucumber Crystal Apple Cucumis sativus, cucumber Burpless Cucurbita pepa, zucchini Cucurbita maxima, butternut pumpkin Citrullus lanatus, watermelon Family: Violaceae Viiola odorata, violet Family: Begoniaceae Begonia spp., begonia ORDER 7: SALICALES Family: Salicaceae Populus tremuloides, aspen ORDER 8: CAPPARALES Family: Brassiaceae

Brassica hirta, yellow mustard Brassica oleracea, cabbage Brassica sinapsis, white mustard Sinapsis alba, mustard Arabidopsis thaliana Family: Mocingaceae Moringa petrygosperma, horseradish tree ORDER 9: BATALES Family: Gyrostemonaceae Gyrostemon spp., Aust. natives ORDER 10: ERICALES Family: Ericaceae Heath Rhododendron Vaccinium myrtillus, bilberry Family: Epacridaceae Epacris spp., Vic native Leucopogon spp., Vic native ORDER 12: EBANALES Family: Ebenaceae Diospyros virginiana, persimmon Family: Sapotaceae Palaquim spp. guttapercha Payena spp., guttapercha Chrysophyllum spp., chewing gum Manilkara spp., chewing gum ORDER 13: PRIMULALES Family: Primulaceae Cyclamen euroeum Primula SUBCLASS 5: ROSIDAE ORDER 1: ROSALES Family: Rosaceae Malus pumila, apple Malus domesticus cv Braeburn Rosa glauca Prunus avium, sweet cherry Prunus insitia, damson Prunus domestica, egg plum Prunus cerasus, cherry Prunus virginiana, cherry Prunus persica, peach Prunus amygdalus, almond Prunus armenica, apricot Pyrus communis Fragaria ananassa, strawberry Vaccinium macrocarpon, cranberry Family: Cunoniaceae (Baueraceae) Bauera spp., Aust native Billardiera scandens, Aust. native Sollya heterophylla Family: Hydrangeaceae Hydranges spp. Family: Grossulariaceae Ribes uva crispa, gooseberries Ribes rubrum, currants Ribes nigrum, blackcurrants ORDER 2: FABALES OR LEGUMINOSAE Family: Fabaceae Anthyllis vulneraria, kidney vetch Astragalus cicer Astragalus glycyphyllos Astragalus gummifera, tragacanth Astragalus nuttallianus Astragalus sinicus Astragalus tenellus Centrosoma plumari Certonia siliqua, carob Cercidium torreyanum, palo verde Crotalaria incana Crotalaria intermedia Crotalaria juncea Crotalaria lanceolata Crotalaria medicaginea Crotalaria mucronato Crotalaria retusa Crotalaria spectabilis Crotalaria striata Cyamopsis tetragonoloba, gar Delonix regia Demanthus pulchellum Desmodium pulchellum Genista raetam Genista scoparia Glycine max, soy bean Gymnocladus dioica, Kentucky coffee Indigofera hirsutum, Indian legume

L1: Entry 15 of 37 File: USPT Sep 5, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6113949 A
TITLE: Weight control product and method of treating hyperlipidemia and increasing vigor with said product

Brief Summary Text (34):
Garcinia cambosia is the preferred source of hydroxycitric acid. Hydroxycitric Acid (HCA) is a compound extracted from the rind of the fruit Garcinia cambogia or synthetically produced. Other sources of HCA include beet sugar, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Garcinia indica and Garcinia atroviridus. HCA is available commercially and can be prepared from the garcinia fruit peel in accordance with U.S. Pat. No. 5,536,516. The ester and amide derivatives of HCA are also useful in the product according to the present invention. These derivatives are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,028,397 and 4,007,208.

WEST

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L1: Entry 30 of 37 File: DWPI Oct 3, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-672065
DERWENT-WEEK: 200065

TITLE: Isolation of hibiscus acid, useful in pharmaceuticals, by extracting Hibiscus species, adding water to remove organic impurities, extracting filtrate and formed residue, and converting crude acid to Hibiscus acid lactone

INVENTOR: IBNUSAUD, I; PHILIP, T ; RAJASEKHARAN, R ; THOMAS, S

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
INDIA DEPT SCI & TECHNOLOGY	INSCN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998IN-0002249 (August 3, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 6127553 A	October 3, 2000		006	C07D305/12

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
US 6127553A	July 30, 1999	1999US-0365300	

INT-CL (IPC): C07 D 305/12; C07 D 307/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6127553A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Hibiscus acid is isolated by extracting the leaves and/or calyxes of specified Hibiscus species, adding water to the extract to remove organic impurities, extracting a formed filtrate and residue, converting a formed crude acid to Hibiscus acid dimethyl ester, and converting the ester to Hibiscus acid lactone.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Isolation of Hibiscus acid by extracting the leaves and/or calyxes of Hibiscus furcatus, Hibiscus sabdariffa and/or Hibiscus cannabinus using an acidic alcohol to form an extract; adding water to the extract to remove organic impurities and to form a filtrate; further extracting the filtrate using a non-acidic solvent (preferably methanol, ethanol and acetone) to form a residue; extracting the residue with ethyl acetate, ether or chloroform to form a crude Hibiscus acid; converting the crude acid to Hibiscus acid dimethyl ester; and converting the ester by acid hydrolysis to Hibiscus acid lactone.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the Hibiscus acid provided by the method.

USE - The process is used for isolating Hibiscus acid or (+)hydroxycitric acid lactone (2S, 3R-dihydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid lactone). Hydroxyacetic acid has an optical isomer, i.e. Garcinia acid, with extensive applications in pharmaceuticals and as a synthetic intermediate.

ADVANTAGE - The process is economical, simple, less time consuming and feasible for large scale production. The leaves of the plants, from which Hibiscus acid is isolated, are available throughout South India in all seasons. The availability of Hibiscus acid at a reasonable rate may prompt researchers to extensively use this compound for pharmaceutical and synthetic applications. The process provides isolated crystals of Hibiscus acid in the optically pure form.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/3

TITLE-TERMS: ISOLATE HIBISCUS ACID USEFUL PHARMACEUTICAL EXTRACT HIBISCUS SPECIES ADD WATER REMOVE ORGANIC IMPURE EXTRACT FILTER FORMING RESIDUE CONVERT CRUDE ACID HIBISCUS ACID LACTONE

DERWENT-CLASS: B03

CPI-CODES: B07-A02;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M2 *01*
Fragmentation Code
F012 F013 F015 F017 F113 G010 G019 G100 H4 H401
H421 H8 J0 J012 J2 J212 J5 J521 L9 L942
M280 M312 M322 M332 M342 M373 M392 M413 M510 M521
M532 M540 M720 M904 M905 N161 N233 N241 N262 N341
N421 N426
Specfic Compounds
A2QWAK A2QWAP

Chemical Indexing M2 *02*
Fragmentation Code
F012 F013 F015 F017 F113 H4 H401 H421 H8 J0
J012 J2 J212 J5 J521 L9 L942 M210 M212 M272
M282 M320 M413 M510 M521 M530 M540 M720 M904 M905
N161 N233 N241 N262 N341 N421 N426
Specfic Compounds
A2QW9K A2QW9P

Chemical Indexing M2 *03*
Fragmentation Code
F012 F013 F015 F017 F113 H4 H401 H421 H8 J0
J012 J1 J112 J5 J521 L9 L942 M280 M320 M413
M510 M521 M530 M540 M720 M904 M905 N161 N233 N241
N262 N341 N421 N426
Specfic Compounds
A2QW5K A2QW5P

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C2000-203544